

The exposed condition of the anthers and stigmas of this plant allows *P. bilunata* to be a likely pollinator, of which the plant has many. More important, the behavior of *P. bilunata* together with the total absence of a resident population in the canopy area and the temporal distribution of sightings suggest that this species may range between a number of *Dendropanax* individuals and thus could be an outcrosser of this canopy epiphyte.

The total length of the pronotum and tegmina of the specimen is 25 millimeters. Two large cream-yellow spots are on the anterior lateral portion of a totally black pronotum. These spots are connected by a very narrow band along the anterior medial edge of the pronotum. The tegmina, when closed, are symmetrically colored. Starting laterally and going medially the tegmina are marked with first a reddish-brown longitudinal band, the anterior portion of which bears a cream-yellow spot. A black band is medial to this, followed by a reddish-brown axial band. Precisely how this patterning relates to the observations is not clear but since *P. bilunata* was diurnally active and visible to potential predators such as birds some significance may be found.

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NOTE

CEROPLASTES DENUDATUS, JUNIOR SYNONYM OF *C. RUSCI* (HOMOPTERA: COCCOIDEA: COCCIDAE)

The syntypes of *Ceroplastes denudatus* Cockerell (1893. Entomologist 26:82) from Antigua agree closely with specimens of *Ceroplastes rusci* (L.) (1758. Syst. Nat. Ed. 1:456) as currently recognized. Some syntypes of *C. denudatus* have spiracular setae in a complete marginal row between the anterior and posterior spiracular depressions on each side. Interspersed between these setae in the median part of the row are few bristlelike setae. The other syntypes, however, are similar to *C. rusci* in having two or more bristlelike setae separating the anterior and posterior spiracular setae.

According to Lindinger (1936. Entomol. Zaharb. 45:154), *C. denudatus* Green (nec Ckll) (1923. Bull. Entomol. Res. 14:88) from Madeira is equal to *C. rusci* (L.) Sign., thus implying that the *C. denudatus* Cockerell determined by Green was different from Cockerell's species. However, Green (op. cit. 94) based his determination on type-material of *C.*

denudatus. Therefore, I conclude that only one species was involved and that *C. denudatus* Cockerell is a junior synonym of *C. rusci* as currently recognized (NEW SYNONYM).

Ceroplastes rusci is distinguishable from other species of *Ceroplastes* in North America by the following morphological characters: Dorsal pores predominately bilocular, few simple or trilocular; medio-dorsal clear area present; spiracular setae bullet-shaped, confined to margin laterad of spiracular furrow, in 3 rows; antenna 6-segmented; leg with tibio-tarsal articulatory scleriosis, claw digitules of equal size.

The lectotype of *C. denudatus* here designated is a young adult female mounted from the dry, type-material and labeled as follows: Left label "Ceroplastes denudatus Ckll, Type, Antigua, Barber Coll., Ckll. Coccidae 104, 6111, from Cockerell, Jan. 3. 94"; right label "mounted from type-material, LECTOTYPE designated by S. Nakahara." Eleven adult, female paralectotypes on five slides and five first instar paralectotypes on one slide with same data; type slides and unmounted paralectotypes with same data in USNM. The original description of *C. denudatus* does not indicate the collection date. Whereas the description was published in 1893, "Jan. 3. 94" apparently represents the date the type material was received from Cockerell by the USDA.

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BOOK REVIEW

Entomofauna Cubana, Tomo III. Subclase Polyneoptera. 1976. Fernando de Zayas. 29.2 cm spine. 130 pp., 119 figs. (In Spanish.) Instituto Cubana del Libro, La Habana, Cuba. No price marked; said by Librarian, Instituto de Zoología, Havana, in letter to reviewer, to be available in exchange for similar books.

This is a general, illustrated book that has numerous keys and summarizes well the insect groups covered. It probably will be most useful to local Cuban students, but it will be consulted generally by specialists. Volumes I and II of this series have not appeared. The groups in Vol. III comprise the Polyneoptera, so named by Martynov in 1923 and essentially accepted as an arrangement of orthopteroids (s. l.) by Rohdendorf (1961) and Bei-Bienko (1962). Included are Orthoptera (s. l.), Dermaptera, Isoptera, Plecoptera, Embioptera and Zoraptera. No Plecoptera are known from Cuba. For Zoraptera there has been an uncertain record of a wing found in Quarantine, and now de Zayas records an unidentified species collected